

"WORKING FOR THE PEOPLE OF ST. LOUIS"

During the past twelve years, the City of St. Louis has experienced the greatest revitalization in its history. This has been accomplished under the dynamic and vigorous leadership of Mayor Raymond R. Tucker. Recently, a group of St. Louis civic leaders urged Mayor Tucker to seek re-election, noting that he had been "the greatest Mayor in our history."

This booklet, prepared by the Citizens for Tucker Campaign Committee, notes some of the highlights of the past twelve years. The information is compiled primarily for the use of speakers and others working on behalf of Mayor Tucker's candidacy for re-election.

No report, even in such detail, can be all-inclusive. Mayor Tucker's record is his greatest asset. His re-election will assure that the present physical and civic renewal in St. Louis will continue. St. Louis will become an even better place to live, work and play because of Mayor Tucker's vigorous leadership, leadership dedicated to all citizens of St. Louis.

If you have any questions not answered in this booklet, please call the Citizens for Tucker Campaign Committee Headquarters,

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THE ST. LOUIS ECONOMY

The past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the St. Louis area.

Business activity, manufacturing output and employment were all at record highs, and of course there was a construction boom going on.

In the business statistics for 1964 compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis, there was but one graph that bore the notation of "record low". This was the chart of the numbers of the unemployed.

The St. Louis economy is closely tied with that of the entire metropolitan area, the State and the Nation. The boom experienced locally has, however, in many respects exceeded the national average.

Employment in the area reached an all-time high in July, 1964, of 868,300 persons, some 16,000 more than in 1963. And unemployment was down to 3.1% in October, well below the national average of 5.2%.

Over the past several decades, the City of St. Louis has experienced a decline in total population. In 1964, however, this trend was reversed for the first time, and this growing population trend is expected to continue. The Metropolitan Census Committee reported on March 15, 1964, that the City of St. Louis gained a total of 18,000 residents from 1963.

Business indicators for the St. Louis area testify to the confidence and vigor of business and industry in our great future. Some \$400,000,000 worth of commercial and industrial expansion took place

in the St. Louis area in 1964, this being \$50,000,000 more than the previous high of \$348,291,000 reached in 1951.

There has been a consistent upward growth trend for our area over the past several years. This trend is shown by indicators of industrial, financial, construction, trade and services, transportation and employment expansion.

Manufacturing output in 1964 continued its upward climb, this past year reaching a point 30% higher than the average of the past five years. Along with this, manufacturing employment and earnings have continued an upward trend, reaching an all peacetime high in 1964.

From 1960 through 1964, expansions in industry, commerce, utilities and transportation have amounted to \$1,506,555,000, not including the hundreds of millions of dollars in additional construction spent by religious, educational, institutional, public and residential builders.

Significant groundbreakings in St. Louis during 1964 included those for the \$89 million Downtown Sports Stadium complex, the \$45 million Mansion House development overlooking the \$30 million Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Park, the \$12 million Mayfair Riverfront Inn included in the Stadium project, and the \$20 million Council Plaza Senior Citizens Apartment Project of the Teamsters Union located in Mill Creek Valley.

Work in place in Mill Creek Valley underwent an 80% increase in private investment during 1964, rising from \$27,400,000 to \$49,000,000.

Waterborne traffic in 1964 reached a new high.

Residential and non-residential construction in St. Louis reached an all-time high in 1964. New construction during 1964 amounted to an estimated \$112,509,408, topping the previous high of \$72,384,884 set in 1959. Total construction, including new construction and improvements, also set an all-time record high in St. Louis in 1964, amounting to an estimated \$124,012,424, topping the previous high of \$86,985,489 set in 1959.

In St. Louis, urban renewal building and development is putting about one million dollars per month in the pockets of workmen on construction projects. Research shows that approximately one-fourth to one-third, or about twenty-eight million dollars of this total \$86,600,000 will be paid in wages to persons working on new construction, development, and site improvements. These salaries in turn will help in the economic growth of the community and put approximately \$250,000 into the City treasury in the form of earnings tax.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The St. Louis economy is at all time high levels but more important is the array of assurances that these records can be broken.

The reasons for confidence that St. Louis can step up both industry and trade include:

1. The obvious advantages of its natural resources, location, transportation facilities and the capabilities of its people.

2. The momentum that St. Louis has built up. This was summed up by Time magazine which said that "seldom has a city worked harder or more successfully" to recover from a decline.

3. Through the many phases of rebuilding and revitalizing St. Louis, Mayor Tucker has led the way to producing a city that once more can be "sold" as a location for new plants, new business or as a place to live.

4. Both business and labor have confidence in Mayor Tucker as the man to direct the growth of St. Louis.

The mayor and other leaders of the area--leaders from government, labor and business -- are at work with the aim of securing the most forceful means of achieving greater industrial development.

There are now many development activities, but it is felt that if they joined in an area-wide effort, the worth of each of the present activities would be increased to the advantage of all parts of Metropolitan St. Louis.

FINANCES

Mayor Tucker pledged to place the City government in a sound financial condition when he sought the office for the first time in 1953.

This has been accomplished by overwhelming public acceptance of an earnings tax program which enables non-residents of the City to pay their share for City services they utilize while working in the City, although living in suburban areas.

On September 30, 1954, a Charter amendment giving the City permanent authority to levy an earnings tax of not more than 1/2 of 1% was approved by 86.2% of the voters. Then, on July 14, 1959, a Charter amendment giving the City permanent authority to levy an earnings tax of not more than 1% was approved by 90.4% of the voters.

It has been estimated that about one-third of the City's earnings tax revenue is derived from non-residents who might otherwise contribute little or nothing to the support of the City of St. Louis where they earn their living and enjoy many facilities and services.

The levying of the earnings tax has permitted a reduction in the tax rate on real estate and personal property for the general operating expenses of the City. The 1964 tax rate for the City's Municipal Revenue Fund was \$1.33 per \$100 assessed valuation. This rate is 16 cents less than the \$1.49 rate which was levied in 1951, 1952, and 1953. The total tax rate in St. Louis has increased since 1953 largely because of increases in the tax rate for the public school system over which the City administration has no jurisdiction. However, the levying of an earnings tax has prevented the property tax rate from increasing to an even higher figure.

The guaranteed, stable, annual income provided by the earnings tax has permitted the City to make long range plans for the future development of St. Louis with some assurance that these plans will be accomplished. The levying of an earnings tax in 1954 was a prerequisite to the approval of the 1955 Bond Issue. It would be foolish

to provide new municipal facilities without some assurance of the City's ability to staff, operate and maintain these facilities from current operating revenue.

It must also be pointed out, however, that securing sound equitable revenue sources represents only one aspect of the Administration's successful campaign to place St. Louis in a strong financial position.

In addition, every effort has been made, and is being made, to operate the City government in an efficient and economical manner.

Each year, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has carefully scrutinized the budgets requested by the various departments and has made reductions wherever it has been able to do so without eliminating or curtailing needed City services.

The following are among the economies which have been instituted under the present Administration during the past four years:

The cost of refuse collection and disposal has been reduced.

With the installation of permanent metal signs and mechanized equipment, the cost of street cleaning has been reduced by approximately \$110, 000 annually.

Due to more careful planning and advanced technology, the cost per standard of installing the new street lights has been reduced by almost 50%.

Because of increased efficiency, salary savings in the Assessor's Office have amounted to approximately \$25, 000 annually.

The Supply Division has maintained a constant review and revision of all contracts. This has resulted in improved equipment,

deliveries, and supplies purchased, resulting in a savings in time and money. This Division has also instituted the practice of accepting bids on similar items in groups, has cooperated with the Police department in purchasing various supplies, and secured cash discounts, all of which represent savings of the tax dollar.

WAR ON POVERTY

No city in America is in a better position than is St. Louis to win its battle in the war on poverty.

This is because St. Louis had pioneered in programs to bring together the full force of public and private agencies to attack poverty and all the social ills it brings.

Five years ago, Mayor Tucker appointed a citizens committee on public housing and social services. This committee developed a program that included a municipal Division of Community Services, the first of its kind in the nation.

Its work includes the improvement of employment and economic potential of the underprivileged, strengthening of their family and community life, better utilization of public and private agencies concerned with health, welfare, education and recreation.

St. Louis was putting the finishing touches to an anti-poverty program, primarily concerned with youth, when the advent of the federal fund program of the "war on poverty" was announced.

This gave St. Louis the opportunity to expand its program through the creation of the Human Development Corporation which is

the guiding agency to the program outline which follows.

ST. LOUIS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

PURPOSE - PROGRAM - GOALS

The reason the Human Development Corporation was formed:

1. To attack the causes of poverty and the human misery that goes with it.
2. To help the social agencies of the City and County work in the best, most effective way to get this job done.
3. To work with the people of low income neighborhoods in ways that will help them to help themselves and each other to overcome the circumstances that have held them back.
4. To enlist the help, too, of other men and women of good will and good heart in the St. Louis community to do their part to open the doors of opportunity and to help people pass through these doors.
5. To use all available resources of the City government to get the anti-poverty program underway.
6. To provide the plans and the local share of funds so that the Federal government will provide the money voted by Congress for each city's own fight against poverty.

Federal money is granted through the Economic Opportunity Act. This bill lists 10 basic ways in which poverty is to be attacked. Some of the earliest ones to be made use of are these:

1. The Job Corps: In some ways this is like the old CCC's of the 1930's. Again young men, and a little later, young women, too, are invited to sign up for training in the Job Corps. Many St. Louis youths, most of them high school dropouts, a majority of them Negro boys 16 through 21, have offered to join or asked for more information in the recruitment going on this month (January). Those who enter this year will go away to camps for a few months, will be taught skills, will get counseling to prepare them for the responsibilities of life as adults, and will be paid for the experience. They will be given \$30 a month spending money and when they graduate will get \$50 for every month they served. If they send up to \$25 of this home each month, the government will match this amount dollar for dollar to the boy's home. The Job Corps also provides the boy or girl clothing, food, shelter, of course, and medical and dental care. It is expected that over the nation many thousands of young people can use this chance and this training to make a better life for themselves. The camps are being built now.

2. Another program - The Neighborhood Youth Corps. Two proposals for St. Louis boys and girls are in Washington now, awaiting approval. One is for those who have dropped out of school. The other is to help those still in school but

in danger of dropping out because they hope to get the satisfaction of making a little money. The Neighborhood Youth Corps will help them stay in school and gain some experience at working at the same time. Their jobs will be in schools, in public parks, City Departments, and in social agencies, where they can develop good work habits under supervision and be paid for it - if they agree to some counseling each week to help them see themselves better and get a sense of purpose in their lives. Many boys and girls can stay right in their own neighborhoods to be given this experience. It now is waiting for the go-ahead sign from the Department of Labor.

3. Work-Study: This is a plan to help the young men and women get through college or university by providing them with part time jobs. Young people from low income families on several campuses here have signed up for this welcome help to aid them to stay in school for higher education. The families they raise will not have to struggle but will be in the main stream of American life, partly due to this help.
4. The Community Action Plan: This is the heart of the Economic Opportunity Act, and it will be the backbone of the "war on poverty" plan for the St. Louis area. This is the community's own approach to its poverty problems. In the City's low income neighborhoods, the plan submitted by the

Human Development Corporation calls for neighborhood stations, as many as 12 of them, to be located wherever need is greatest or where it is most logical to have them. These stations will be the headquarters for supplying whatever the people in that particular neighborhood ask for to help them make progress. The locations for these are now being studied and some will be set in the days and weeks ahead. A Neighborhood Coordinator will be named for each neighborhood, usually someone familiar with the neighborhood and the kinds of problems its residents are having.

A council will then be organized for that neighborhood, made up of the natural leaders in that particular area. They will help the coordinator to decide what is needed - counseling, working with families, job training and job finding, medical care, homemaker services, help in raising and providing for the family, legal aid, or whatever services will help the most to improve the lives of the people around that neighborhood station. As much as possible, people right in the neighborhood will be employed and trained to help provide this assistance. Later on, the Community Action Part of this plan will be added to as better, more effective ways are found to help people rise up and become more able and self-sufficient. The neighborhood stations will be a start.

The Human Development Corporation hopes to have all or nearly all of these neighborhood operations going by September. The first location will be announced in the next month or so. Many things will come under the Community Action Plan, just as quickly as they can be wisely planned. Other cities will be trying approaches which St. Louis will want to use if they prove effective. And some of the methods that are tried out here for helping people may be used elsewhere. All of this is going to take some time. But St. Louis is getting started right, to build a community structure that will measure up to the hopes of everyone who knows the poverty problems of thousands of St. Louis citizens.

The other big part of the anti-poverty program is the educational one, to reach the future generation so it will not have to endure the hardships of the past.

What is being done? The Banneker District Special Project has been extended to late afternoon and evening in 16 schools. This gives pupils a chance to do special work in some kind of activity that interests them - math, science, the arts, citizenship, or additional study. Hundreds of youngsters are taking advantage of this chance to seriously advance themselves.

Three other educational projects were among the five programs included in the grant to St. Louis announced in December. The funds are still being awaited but these projects are being set up.

The five, for which \$857,000 was provided, are these:

1. Study-Learning Resource Centers in some St. Louis schools, where films of many subjects will be shown and the students encouraged to become interested in many things that are over and above their regular school work.
2. Another is a Special Summer School program for Elementary School pupils, to be operated this summer. This, particularly, will be to help the youngster who is not working up to the level he is really capable of, as well as for the overly bright child who is not challenged enough to bring out his best. These are planned for the Enright Middle and Mitchell Schools in the Enright District, and the Williams and Turner Schools in the Turner District.
3. A third project is group housing for boys who are taking vocational training at O'Fallon High School or in other schools who need to live away from their homes, because of discouraging home situations, in order to fully benefit from their training. They will live in groups of 15, with an adult supervisor to help and guide each group. These will be like boarding houses, with adult control added.
4. The fourth project for which money has been granted is called the Consumer Education Program. The University of Missouri Extension Division will operate this, to teach mothers better ways of meeting their family's home needs - food, clothing,

and furnishings - on low incomes, and the use as well as pitfalls of credit buying. This will be part of the neighborhood program.

5. The last thing financed is the early steps in setting up the Neighborhood organizations. Out of this the actual plans for the neighborhood stations will come.

The funds for more projects will be asked in the months ahead. One, to be taken to Washington next month, is for several pre-kindergarten programs to serve three to five year old children. Many of these children enter school with a very limited vocabulary, and this handicaps them in understanding the teacher and what is expected of the child. For many youngsters this poor start has kept them behind permanently and they drop out as soon as they can. This program will help hundreds of little St. Louisans to avoid that danger.

Another program, which eventually will be the most important one of all, will have a start made on it very shortly. This is the one of providing training to adults so they will have skills to offer that are needed in our community. There are jobs going unfilled because the people have not been trained for them. While many of these call for lengthy education, there are some for which short range training can be given. This is a next big step our community will be taking, putting to work our best minds to plan for it.

Also being set up, on a state-wide basis, are basic education programs to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to adults who missed

this in their earlier years and realize how necessary it is. This should get underway in many communities over the State, St. Louis included, in the coming year.

The people to be helped will need to know what is being offered, and how and where to get this help. They will need to be encouraged to take advantage of it. Every person who is concerned about his neighbor's needs, as well as his own family's, is urged to be interested in this, to be well informed, and to inform and encourage others. Many people will be working in this program, either as paid program aides to help carry out the program, or as volunteer leaders serving on the neighborhood councils. This participation will be not only important but absolutely necessary if St. Louis is to win its "war on poverty."

CITY, STATE AND NATION

Mayor Tucker has worked vigorously and effectively at both the national and state levels to obtain recognition of the specific needs of St. Louis and of cities in general.

Outstanding results in several major federal programs have been obtained with the co-operation of our Senators and Representatives at Washington. Examples are the food stamp program, the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the public housing program and the war on poverty.

St. Louis' mayor is a leader among the city officials of the nation and has held many positions of prestige in that role.

The mayor is now president of the United States Conference of Mayors, whose membership includes the leaders of all major cities of the nation. The Conference will have its annual convention here this spring.

Mayor Tucker is a past president of the National League of Cities, formerly known as the American Municipal Association.

One of his long-held concerns has been the creation of a federal department of urban affairs with Cabinet status. President Johnson has called for the creation of such a department.

The mayor's feeling is that the people in our nation's urban areas need and deserve a spokesman in the President's Cabinet who will represent their interests just as the interests of agriculture have been so represented for many years.

Mayor Tucker has worked with the national leaders of the Democratic Party in shaping the Party's policies on urban problems as well as on other vital matters. Mayor Tucker was one of the original members of the Advisory Council of the Democratic National Committee, and the only Mayor to have served on this Advisory Council.

In October, 1962, the late President John F. Kennedy appointed Mayor Tucker to the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. This Commission carries on continuous studies of the governments in the United States and ways that these may be improved for the benefit of all the people.

In 1964, President Johnson appointed Mayor Tucker to the

President's Task Force on Education Needs, and to membership on the Community Relations Service created by the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

Mayor Tucker has also worked for greater recognition of urban and metropolitan problems by the government of the State of Missouri. The Mayor has continually called for amendments to the State Constitution which should be made to meet the changing needs of the urban areas of the State.

One portion of the State Constitution which needs to be changed is the provision dealing with the apportionment of seats in the State House of Representatives. Mayor Tucker has always insisted that the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to fair representation in the State Legislature. Recent court rulings now require that the State electoral districts be redrawn and made approximately equal in population. The City's 1965 State Legislative program calls for the reapportionment of House seats, as did the 1963 Legislative program of the city.

Mayor Tucker has long called for the establishment of an Office of Local Affairs within the Office of the Governor of Missouri. This Office of Local Affairs would work with the State's urban areas in finding solutions to the many problems common to all such highly-populated regions of our State. Governor Hearnes' recent appointment of an Administrative Assistant for Urban Affairs is a great step in this direction, and the first step toward the establishment of such an Office.

TRAFFIC, PARKING AND STREETS

The City's developing expressway system will benefit more persons than those who use the expressways. By providing rapid, convenient routes, the expressways divert traffic from City streets thus relieving traffic congestion and reducing the use of neighborhood streets by through traffic.

The Mark Twain Expressway has been completed from downtown St. Louis to St. Charles County to the northwest, a distance of 23 miles. The old Express Highway has been rebuilt as a portion of the Daniel Boone Expressway. The Daniel Boone itself is being extended to 21st Street. Work on the Ozark Expressway is also progressing well.

Work on the piers for the \$30, 610, 000 Poplar Street interstate bridge progressed during 1964.

Proposition 2 of the 1955 Bond Issue authorized the sale of \$18 million in bonds for expressway property acquisition. To date, \$16, 850, 000 of this has been appropriated.

Proposition 6 of the 1955 Bond Issue authorized \$11, 615, 000 for City street improvements, openings and widenings. To date, \$8, 836, 701 has been spent for this purpose, resulting in 31.19 miles of major street improvements. Virtually all of the projects originally proposed in this proposition have been completed. An additional \$1, 100, 000 was authorized for street improvements in the 1962 Bond Issue.

Proposition 8 of the 1955 Bond Issue provided for \$2 million

for street resurfacing. To date, all this money has been spent, resulting in a total of 64.67 miles of City streets being resurfaced. This has entailed 63 street resurfacing jobs and constitutes the largest street rehabilitation project in St. Louis history.

Proposition 7 of the 1955 Bond Issue provided \$11, 400, 000 for bridges and viaducts. Virtually all of the original projects have been completed.

Proposition 15 of the 1955 Bond Issue called for a \$425, 000 authorization for a new traffic building. This building, now completed and occupied, is located in the center of the City at 1220 Carr Lane. It provides enough room to combine the engineering, administrative, ship and storage areas all under one roof, making for greater efficiency and economy. This new traffic center provides engineering services for 1100 miles of City streets and 6000 intersections, and the maintenance of 450 signalized intersections.

Parking has always been a major concern of the City administration. This administration has participated in the development of parking lots in neighborhood business districts working in cooperation with local business groups. The City stands ready to assist and cooperate with all business groups who believe that improved parking facilities will help their business.

The City's 1965 State Legislative Program proposes to use revenue derived from on-street parking meters for the retirement of revenue bonds for off-street parking facilities, and to regulate truck traffic on City streets.

Private business and industry have also instituted major parking improvements. The Famous-Barr Garage is now in operation, and the Stix, Baer and Fuller Parking Garage, now under construction, will have a capacity of 1000 automobiles. Construction of four new parking garages by the Civic Center Redevelopment Corporation, in connection with the Stadium Project, is now underway. These four garages will park 4,100 cars. One of these, the Pine Street Stadium Garage, opened November 15, 1964.

In the past four years, 1,740 miles of center lines have been striped, accompanied by 1,226 miles of paint for lane lines. Also during this time, 170 unnecessary stop signs were removed. Efforts were made to increase pedestrian safety by installing 2,552 crosswalks, and 20 signalized intersections received walk lights. Ten other intersections were signalized for pedestrian safety reasons.

Another improvement which was continued during the past four years was the erection of green and white reflectorized street name signs. There were 15,285 of these signs erected in the last four years.

106 new traffic signals were installed since 1961. During the same period, there were 260 signal revisions made in order to improve traffic flow and safety.

On January 1, 1961, there were 303 signals incorporated in a synchronized progression. On January 1, 1965, there were 404 signals in synchronized progression.

Since 1961, 79 intersections have been modified to permit left turns on green, and 15 intersections have been modified with left turn

arrows added. During this same time, 65 new intersections have been added which permit left turns on green, and 43 new intersections have been added which have a left turn arrow.

On September 23, 1960, there were 210 signals that flashed during off peak hours. On January 1, 1965, there were 256 signals that flashed during off peak hours.

In 1961, the electric overhead lane control signals were added to Gravois Avenue between Geyer Avenue and Itaska Avenue, a distance of approximately 4 1/2 miles. Not only do the automatically controlled lane signals improve efficiency, but they have enabled the Traffic Division to save \$23,000 a year by eliminating the old manual system of marking reversible lanes.

RAPID MASS TRANSIT

Conservative projections of census figures indicate that the population of the St. Louis metropolitan area will increase by 600,000 to 800,000 people by 1980. This great population increase means that we must move people more efficiently.

There is presently under construction a \$750 million express-way system in our metropolitan area aimed at providing for the easy and swift movement of people and goods throughout this area. But to rely on the private passenger car as the sole means of movement would result in massive congestion.

Some important first steps toward the creation of a rapid mass

transit system have been taken. Conventional transit lines have been placed on a metropolitan basis through the Bi-State Transit System.

Mayor Tucker helped to secure the approval of the Congress for Federal funds in establishing rapid mass transit systems through his leadership in the United States Conference of Mayors. The Mayor has also called for State funds to be used in such a system, such as the State now provides funds for the building of expressways.

And the City of St. Louis is now participating with other governmental bodies in this area in drawing up a coordinated transportation and land use plan.

Because of these steps, the City of St. Louis is ready to move toward the establishment of a rapid mass transit system. With the commuting patterns of our area residents recognizing no political boundaries, this problem can only be met on a metropolitan basis.

HUMAN RELATIONS

Mayor Tucker has been a dedicated and vigorous champion of equal opportunity for all. Under Mayor Tucker's leadership, St. Louis has taken great strides toward the attainment of this goal.

Among the areas in which his leadership has been demonstrated are the following:

1. The enactment of legislation to eliminate discrimination in places of public accommodations, in employment and in housing.

2. The mobilization of private businesses and labor organizations in support of a positive program of equal employment opportunity.
3. The use of the influence and example of the City administration itself to encourage the ending of discrimination.

LEGISLATION FOR RIGHTS

On July 10, 1956, Mayor Tucker approved and signed Ordinance 47957 which provided for fair employment practice procedures "on all public works projects paid for in whole or in part by municipal funds or bond issue moneys of the City of St. Louis..." This was St. Louis' first fair employment practices ordinance.

On June 1, 1961, Mayor Tucker approved and signed ordinance 50553 which prohibits discriminatory practices in places of public accommodation.

On November 29, 1962, Mayor Tucker approved and signed Ordinance 51512 which prohibits discriminatory practices in matters of employment and training for employment. This ordinance applies to strictly private employment as well as to employment involving public funds.

On February 6, 1964, Mayor Tucker approved and signed Ordinance 52328 which prohibits discriminatory practices in the field of housing.

Mayor Tucker's role in securing passage of the public accommodations ordinance was particularly important. In October of 1960

the Mayor successfully encouraged six St. Louis restaurant chains to announce that they would serve all persons without regard to race. This was accomplished without incident.

On November 9 the Mayor wrote the President of the St. Louis Chapter of the Missouri Restaurant Association. In this letter, which was made public, the Mayor announced that the City Counselor's office would "not prosecute persons for trespass if they are merely peacefully waiting for food service which has been refused to them in a public restaurant solely because of their race." The very next day, the St. Louis Chapter of the Missouri Restaurant Association passed a resolution "endorsing the principle of service to all persons regardless of race or color."

The Mayor's announcement greatly reduced the opposition to the passage of a public accommodations ordinance. Those who wished to discriminate were put on notice that the City Counselor's office would not help them enforce their discriminatory policy. Within seven months the Board of Aldermen enacted the Public Accommodations ordinance despite the fact that similar bills had been defeated on five previous occasions.

Less than seven weeks after Mayor Tucker's re-election in 1961 on a platform which urged passage of a public accommodations ordinance, The Board of Aldermen enacted such a measure.

The Mayor's record on legislation to secure equal employment opportunity is equally clear. The original fair employment practices

ordinance was enacted in 1956 with Mayor Tucker's full approval. In speeches to the Board of Aldermen on April 19, 1960 and on April 18, 1961, and in other speeches, the Mayor urged the strengthening of the original fair employment practices ordinance. In 1962 the Board of Aldermen passed and the Mayor approved the present fair employment practices ordinance which applies to all employers.

Mayor Tucker is one of the persons to whom Senator T. D. McNeal gave credit for helping to secure the enactment of the State fair employment practices law (Senate Bill No. 257) by the 1961 session of the State Legislature.

Mayor Tucker recognized that equal opportunity in employment and in places of public accommodations was not enough as long as families which could afford good homes were forced to live in ghettos.

In his speech to the Board of Aldermen on April 16, 1963, Mayor Tucker urged the enactment of fair housing legislation. He indicated that he was asking the City Counselor's office and the Council on Human Relations to cooperate with the members of the Board of Aldermen in the development of an orderly procedure to eliminate discrimination in the field of housing.

At the Mayor's request, the City Counselor's office and the Council on Human Relations prepared a fair housing bill (Board Bill No. 499) which was introduced on November 22, 1963 and subsequently passed by the Board of Aldermen on January 31, 1964.

Thus the Aldermen responded to Mayor Tucker's call for

action and enacted fair housing legislation less than one year after the Mayor urged such legislation and during the same session of the Board of Aldermen.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Mayor Tucker's appointment of the St. Louis Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity and the work of this Commission provide a case study of effective, responsible action by the City Administration and by leaders of the Negro community, business leaders, and labor leaders.

On June 6, 1963, Mayor Tucker met with a group of leaders of the Negro community. They asked the Mayor to arrange channels for the Negro community to present its views on the problem of employment opportunity to leaders of business and organized labor. The Mayor indicated that he would be happy to do so.

On June 18, 1963, Mayor Tucker met with a group of business leaders and urged their support of a positive program to promote equal employment opportunity.

On June 25, 1963, the Mayor spoke at the Regional Conference of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. He announced that he planned to appoint a local commission on Equal Employment Opportunity made up of leaders of the Negro community, business and organized labor.

On July 8, 1963, Mayor Tucket met with a group of labor leaders to enlist their support of the proposed commission on equal

employment opportunity.

On July 29, 1963, the Mayor announced the appointment of the St. Louis Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity under the co-chairmanship of Rev. Paul C. Reinert, president of St. Louis University and Thomas Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University.

On August 2, 1963, the St. Louis Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity held its first meeting.

On September 13, 1963, Chancellor Eliot and Father Reinert released nine-point fair employment programs for employers and for labor unions. These programs had been approved by the full Commission at its meeting on September 9, 1963.

By April of 1964, the Commission was able to announce that more than 1300 Negroes had been hired or promoted to positions not previously held by Negroes. These hirings, by 130 firms which had endorsed the Commission's nine-point fair employment program had taken place since July, 1963.

In July, 1964, the Commission was able to announce that 21 retail stores which had endorsed the nine-point program employed 400 more Negroes than they had one year earlier. These 400 new Negro employees were in addition to the 1300 hirings previously reported by the Commission.

By January, 1965, the Commission was able to report that 430 firms employing an estimated 280,000 persons had endorsed the nine-point program for employers.

The St. Louis Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity is working to overcome not only current discrimination but also the effects of past discrimination. The Commission has met with officials of the Board of Education, the Human Development Corporation and the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training. These meetings have had a dual purpose: first, to encourage new and broader educational and training opportunities for those who need them, and secondly, to increase public awareness of the opportunities which are already available.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

Mayor Tucker has consistently appointed persons to salaried positions and to unpaid boards and commissions on the basis of their individual merit and qualifications. In doing so, the Mayor has opened many new opportunities for service to the community by all its citizens.

On May 3, 1956, Mayor Tucker appointed Chester E. Stovall as Executive Secretary to the St. Louis Council on Human Relations (the first Negro to hold this position).

On April 18, 1955, Mayor Tucker appointed Dr. Walter A. Younge to the Board of Education, and Dr. Amos Ryce was appointed to the Board of Education on August 19, 1964.

On September 19, 1961, Mayor Tucker announced the appointment of Mr. Stovall as Director of Welfare (the first Negro to serve under any St. Louis Mayor as the head of a major department or as a member of the Mayor's Cabinet).

On October 26, 1961, Mayor Tucker announced the appointment of J. Phillip Waring as Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations.

On June 20, 1963, Mayor Tucker announced the appointment of Frank Campbell as Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Waring had been appointed by Mr. Stovall as Commissioner of the new Division of Community Services - the first Negro to serve as a commissioner heading a division within the City government.

Mayor Tucker has consistently appointed the members of the various boards, commissions and committees without regard to race.

MAYOR HONORED

Mayor Tucker's leadership in the field of civil rights has been recognized by a number of organizations which have honored him for his accomplishments in ending discrimination and segregation and in advancing equal opportunity for all.

The St. Louis Urban League presented an Achievement Award to Mayor Tucker on April 19, 1960.

The St. Louis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented a Special Citation to Mayor Tucker on November 12, 1961.

Mayor Tucker received the 1961 award of the St. Louis Civil Liberties Committee.

Mayor Tucker received the B'nai B'rith Award "in recognition of the outstanding contribution to inter-group understanding in the St. Louis area in 1960."

President Johnson appointed Mayor Tucker as a member of the Community Relations Service which was created by the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

PARKS, RECREATION AND FORESTRY

All St. Louisans can be proud of our fine park system which consists of 74 City parks covering some 2639 acres. Located in these parks are some of the finest recreational and cultural facilities in the entire St. Louis area. These facilities include the following:

- 47 Park Playgrounds
- 8 Municipal Swimming Pools
- 73 Tennis Courts
- 13 Neighborhood Recreational Centers
- 40 Soccer Fields
- 1 Rugby Field
- 99 Softball Diamonds
- 39 Baseball Diamonds
- 6 Outdoor Handball Courts
- 2 Indoor Handball Courts
- 3 Fly and Bait Casting Docks
- 30 Picnic Areas
- 7 Football Fields
- The Jewel Box
- The St. Louis Zoo
- The Municipal Opera
- The Cricket Ground and Archery Range in Forest Park
- The Steinberg Outdoor Skating Rink
- The McDonnell Planetarium

PARK DIVISION

Since 1960, the landscaping in all City parks has been improved through the removal of dead or defective plant material and replacement with new trees, shrubs and flowers. The construction of new greenhouses and improvement of plants for display at the Jewel Box in Forest Park has also constituted a major improvement.

The McDonnell Planetarium, located in Forest Park, has been another great success of the City parks system. Since its opening in April, 1963, some 495,000 people have visited the Planetarium. The addition of this fine cultural facility to St. Louis has attracted national attention.

Greater economy and efficiency has been instituted in the maintenance of City parks by the establishment of a new zone system. Traveling crews are now able to be dispatched from one area to another - to meet any maintenance problems that arise.

RECREATION DIVISION

During the past four years, the Recreation Division has continued to expand its fine program, making these available to virtually every St. Louisan who desires to participate.

1964 marked the 50th Anniversary of the City's Summer Play-ground and Swimming Pool Program, now operated by the Recreation Division. The Summer Swimming Pool Program was extended to

12 weeks this past year in order to cover the entire vacation period of the school children in the City. A total of 16 pools participated in this program.

During the past four years, a total of 11 Summer Playgrounds were added to those already in existence, bringing the total to 104. This means that there is a summer playground program within walking distance of every youngster in the City.

A total of 898, 551 persons have enjoyed the Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink, for both roller and ice skating, during the past four years.

Significant strides have been made with the St. Louis Board of Education, and there now exists free mutual use of facilities owned by the Board of Education and the City. This provides better services at minimum costs. This policy of mutual agreement has permitted the expansion of the recreation programs, and their greater enjoyment by more St. Louisans.

Eight swimming pools, seven owned by the Board of Education and one owned by Washington University, were added to the aquatics program during the summer of 1964. Now more than 350, 000 persons swim each year, and 7, 500 children are taught to swim annually.

Nine evening school centers were opened in the fall of 1964. These centers added substantially to the general recreation program for teenagers and young adults in high-need areas of the City. The Tennis Instruction Program has been expanded and today many hundreds of youngsters are taught to play tennis each year.

A Learn to Skate program was instituted at the Steinberg Memorial Rink in 1962. Since that time, hundreds of children and adults have been introduced to ice skating.

Each year 75,000 boys, girls and adults now participate in the organized athletic programs which include baseball, softball, rugby and cricket.

FORESTRY DIVISION

Since 1960, there has been a total of 85,561 trees trimmed in the City. 56,275 of these were trimmed by the Forestry Division, and 29,286 by private contractors. These contracts have permitted the Forestry Division to trim a greater number than would otherwise be possible. Of the 29,286 trees trimmed under contract, 15,786 were in rehabilitation areas.

Since 1960, a total of 17,936 dead and diseased trees in the City were removed. The Forestry Division removed 16,323 of these, and 1,613 were removed by private contractors.

The Forestry Division has reduced the cost of removing tree stumps by almost 50% with the purchase of three hydraulic stump cutters. During fiscal year 1962-63 for example, a total of 2,500 stumps were removed at a cost of \$15,000.

Since 1960, the Forestry Division has sprayed a total of 26,946 trees. This was done to control infectious diseases and to destroy destructive insects.

Since 1960, the Forestry Division has planted a total of 3,040 trees. This program was stepped up in 1963-64, and has continued into 1964-65. In order to improve its planting program, and to encourage citizens to participate, the Forestry Division uses donated billboards for advertising the program, distributes pamphlets, issues news releases and uses television.

In 1964, the Post-Dispatch sponsored a City wide tree planting program which has been widely accepted by St. Louisans. Contributions have amounted to some \$60,000 in the first phase of this campaign, and this money has been used for the planting of trees in parks and on park perimeters.

NEW FACILITIES

Proposition 3 of the 1955 Bond Issue authorized the sale of \$11 million in bonds for the improvement of the City's parks. 1944 Bond Issue funds have also been used for these improvements. Some of these improvements include the following projects:

Completion of the David P. Wohl Community Recreation Center, Kingshighway and Easton, and the DeSoto Recreation Center, 20th and O'Fallon.

The Vashon Community Center at Compton and Market Streets has undergone rehabilitation, and 1.64 acres of land were acquired for additional recreational facilities.

Eleven new neighborhood parks, totalling 90.68 acres, were added to the park system.

In Forest Park, new facilities include the Department's new Administration Office Building and Field Building, a new Garage and Shop, a new Golf House and Maintenance Building, a new power plant and greenhouses. There have also been major improvements in four other existing City parks.

New swimming pools have been completed at Fairgrounds Park and Marquette Park, and a new pool is under construction at Shaw Park.

New utilities and sewer facilities have been installed in six City owned parks.

Various ball diamonds have been lighted in several parks, new athletic fields have been constructed in various locations, along with landscapings, new park drives and walks, recreation equipment and tennis courts.

WELFARE SERVICES

A complex of buildings, built from 1955 and 1962 Bond Issue Funds, have been completed in Vandeventer Square, providing for modern administration of foster home, adoptive, study home and institutional placement of some 2,200 children each year. Also in Vandeventer Square, and nearing completion, is a modern Juvenile

Court and Detention Home, which will give the City of St. Louis a modern complex of facilities for service to the ever-increasing number of troubled children.

Modernization of cottages, a newly remodeled ten-room public school, and a new gymnasium facility on the drawing board at Missouri Hills point toward careful attention being given to boys in trouble.

Under construction on North Hall Street is a new City Workhouse. This long-needed facility, being built to accommodate 500 prisoners, is the result of the 1955 Bond Issue.

The City's 1965 State Legislative Program calls for State legislation which would require the State to pay 50% of child welfare costs in any city or county permitted to make child welfare payments.

The City's 1965 State Legislative program also calls for public assistance for children of unemployed fathers. That is, the City calls upon the State Legislature to implement the 1962 amendment to the Federal Social Security Act to permit unemployed employable fathers to be included in the aid to families with dependent children. At present in Missouri, the family of an unemployed employable father is not entitled to assistance when in need.

(The City's participation in the War on Poverty Program is included in a separate section dealing with the Human Development Corporation).

STREET LIGHTING

Good street lighting makes the City a more attractive place in which to live. The 1955 Bond Issue authorized a total of \$6 million

for street lighting, and another \$4 million was approved for this purpose in the 1962 Bond Issue. The policy of the street lighting program has been to do the best job for the whole City--downtown, residential and rehabilitation areas.

Since the passage of these bond issues, and from other bond issue funds, the latter consisting mostly of neighborhood rehabilitation funds, 282 miles of City streets have been relighted with 16,000 luminaires.

This means that one-fourth of the City's miles of streets and nearly one-third of the City's street lights have been replaced, ten miles of the relighting have been installed in an 81-block area of downtown.

Arterial street lighting has been completed mostly on new or rebuilt streets, and major emphasis has been the neighborhood and rehabilitation areas.

Civic pride, less crime and reduced vehicular and pedestrian accidents are some of the reasons why St. Louis has spent some \$12 million for street lighting since 1955.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

The transfer of Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center to the State of Missouri was effected on April 1, 1964.. Although the citizens of St. Louis will continue to benefit from this facility, it is properly a State hospital and accepted as such in other parts of Missouri.

This transfer has resulted in savings of tax dollars amounting to \$1,246,000 for the present fiscal year.

In 1964, contracts were let for the construction of the new 320-bed Nursing Home at Chronic Hospital. This will provide much-needed facilities for Chronic Hospital.

Another noteworthy event during 1964 was the completion of the new mental health facility to provide various types of treatment for mentally retarded children. This facility was planned for the integrated complex of children's facilities located in the western area of old Vandeventer Place, and to meet the mental needs of children, including those referred from the Children's Service and, in the near future, from the Juvenile Court.

Also during the past year, there has been much speculation about the future of Homer G. Phillips Hospital. On November 14, 1964, Mayor Tucker stated publicly that steps would be taken to strengthen Homer G. Phillips Hospital. The Mayor's statement, along with the recommendations of the Joint Board of Health and Hospitals is attached.

The Public Health Laboratories of the St. Louis Health Division have been expanded, and through more efficient laboratory procedures, continued their support to the community health program, especially in the fields of tuberculosis, environmental sanitation and fluorescent anti-body techniques.

The Industrial Hygiene Section of the Health Division completed engineering studies of all radioactive isotopes and industrial X-ray

installations within the City of St. Louis. A study was also completed of the health hazards in 354 metal work firms.

For 1963-64, collections for the Hospital Division were \$3,850,000 as compared to \$3,475,000 in 1962-63, an increase of \$375,000. This represents a savings of the tax dollars.

The City's 1965 State Legislative program calls for more adequate State payments for tubercular patients at Koch Hospital. Total cost of maintaining tubercular patients at Koch Hospital for fiscal year 1963-64 was \$960,000. State reimbursements amounted to \$208,000 leaving a balance of \$752,000 to be assumed by the City. Adequate State payments for tubercular patients is an accepted State responsibility in other parts of Missouri. More adequate State payments for patients at Koch Hospital would mean a savings in St. Louis tax dollars.

Proposition 1 of the 1955 Bond Issue authorized the sale of \$7,507,000 in bonds for improvements in the City's Health and Hospital system. These improvements, most of which are now completed, include the new Snodgras Laboratory completed in 1961 at City Hospital; a new ambulance garage at City Hospital completed in 1959; a new consolidated laundry system for Chronic, City and Homer G. Phillips Hospitals; the Jefferson-Cass Health Center completed in 1960; and the enlargement of the in-patient receiving room, along with additions to the emergency, cystoscopy and pharmacy rooms, all completed at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in 1960. The new Chronic Hospital, now under construction, is also being built with 1955 Bond Issue funds.

Statement made by Mayor Raymond R. Tucker, November 14, 1964

Regarding Homer G. Phillips Hospital:

"Immediate steps will be taken to strengthen, not close, Homer G. Phillips Hospital", declared Mayor Raymond R. Tucker today after receiving a report from the City's Joint Board of Health and Hospitals.

"Over recent weeks, a series of rumors concerning the future of Homer G. Phillips Hospital have been given intensified circulation," the Mayor continued.

"My sole concern in this matter is the adequacy of patient care. I am being guided by the professional opinions of the Director of Health and Hospitals and of an ad hoc committee of distinguished physicians, and by the advice of the Joint Board of Health and Hospitals, a citizen group established by Charter.

"There has never been any decision to close Homer G. Phillips Hospital. There could not be a one-sided, sudden administration decision on such a matter in any event. The three-year old Ernst and Ernst report makes no recommendation with respect to closing Homer G. Phillips Hospital.

"Because of the confusion generated by the rumors, the Joint Board of Health and Hospitals has issued a report to Dr. Frank P. Gilmore, the Director of Health and Hospitals, on this matter. I am releasing herewith, this report which has been in turn submitted to me by Doctor Gilmore with his full endorsement.

"I concur completely with the report of the Joint Board. That report will be the basis of the policy of my administration with respect to Homer G. Phillips Hospital.

"The two broad recommendations of the report of the Joint Board will be pursued:

(1) The most vigorous recruitment, by every appropriate means, by Homer G. Phillips Hospital of an adequate House staff (interns and residents). This recruitment responsibility of the hospital will take place under significantly improved conditions as a result of the new City compensation plan enacted June 19, 1964, which will permit a \$1300 increase for interns' annual starting salaries after next April 10.

(2) Certain departments at Homer G. Phillips Hospital must be strengthened. Guidelines for that effort will come from the ad hoc committee of doctors which has been appointed by Dr. Gilmore to advise him on this situation.

"After the report of the ad hoc committee, I intend to hold meetings with the Director of Health and Hospitals, representatives of the University medical schools, and medical administrative staff of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, to develop a program for strengthening those departments at Homer G. Phillips where such action is necessary.

"All these efforts will need the fullest cooperation of every part of the community, professional and lay.

"Let me repeat. In these matters relating to hospital care for the indigent at the City's hospitals, one standard, and one only, should be followed: the adequacy of medical care for the patients."

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HOSPITALS
1625 South Fourteenth Street
City of Saint Louis
Missouri

Frank P. Gilmore, M.D.
Director

13 November 1964

The Honorable Raymond R. Tucker, Mayor
City of Saint Louis
200 City Hall
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Mayor Tucker -

I am forwarding herewith a statement of position relative to the present discussions about the problems of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, recommended by the Joint Board of Health and Hospitals this date.

I was present at the meeting of this Board. I have also been present at their prior meetings which included considerable discussions of the difficulties at this hospital.

I am in whole-hearted accord with the position of the Joint Board and I recommend to you that you adopt that position publicly.

Respectfully yours,

S/ Frank P. Gilmore, M.D.
Director of Health & Hospitals
(and) Acting Hospital Commissioner

FPG dib

Enclosures

JOINT BOARD OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS
1625 South 14th Street, St. Louis, Mo., MAin 1-5560, Ext. 493

Harry L. Alexander, M.D.
Chairman, Joint Board

Raymond H. Wittcoff
Vice-Chairman, Joint Board

November 13, 1964

Dr. Frank P. Gilmore
Director of Health and Hospitals
and Acting Hospital Commissioner
1625 South 14th Street
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doctor Gilmore -

The enclosed statement is in reply to your request
for the position of the Joint Advisory Board of Health and
Hospitals concerning the present status of Homer G. Phillips
Hospital.

Sincerely,

S/ Harry L. Alexander, M.D.
Chairman
Joint Board of Health and Hospitals

ENCLOSURE

Statement made by Joint Board of Health and Hospitals
Relative to Homer G. Phillips Hospital, Nov. 13, 1964:

Homer G. Phillips Hospital has a long record of service to the community. We take pride in the fact that a substantial number of Negro doctors who trained here in past years are now practicing throughout the nation. We recognize also that Homer G. Phillips Hospital has provided direct patient care to a large portion of our community.

In recent years, the hospital has declined. There has been a steady drop in the house staff, that is, the number of doctors who have accepted posts as interns and residents at the hospital. This year there is only one intern. There should be approximately twenty interns. The adequacy of the house staff is one of the key factors in the provision of good patient care. Unless the trend with respect to house staff is reversed, the hospital may lose its accreditation.

Three facts must be noted in considering the cause for the changed situation at Homer G. Phillips Hospital:

(1) There is an acute shortage of interns in the nation; there are about 7,000 medical school graduates this year to fill more than 12,000 approved internships.

(2) Whereas, in the past, Homer G. Phillips Hospital was one of the few places in the nation at which Negro doctors could intern, the removal in recent years of old patterns of segregation has opened a wide choice of hospitals to prospective Negro interns. Homer G. Phillips Hospital must now "compete" amidst the national intern shortage with all of the hospitals in the country.

(3) Hospitals, all of whose departments are headed by the most highly qualified doctors (from whom young doctors can learn most) are most successful in attracting interns.

The Advisory Boards of Health and Hospitals wish to make it absolutely clear that their prime consideration is the adequacy of the care given the patients of the hospital. Therefore, Homer G. Phillips Hospital should be either strengthened or closed.

If the hospital were closed, adequate care could be provided for the patients who now go there by receiving the large majority of them at City Hospital Number One and by contracting with the University Medical School Hospitals to treat some of them. Qualified staff personnel at Homer G. Phillips would be merged with the City Hospital staff.

In view of the importance of the Homer G. Phillips Hospital as an institution in this community, there is a strong feeling in this community that every effort should be made to strengthen it rather than close it.

It is therefore recommended that:

(1) Homer G. Phillips Hospital carry out, with full vigor and by every appropriate means, its responsibility to recruit an adequate house staff (interns and residents). It should be noted that the new City pay plan, effective this past June 5, 1964, made substantial increases in the pay of interns. Starting annual salary after April 10, 1965, will be \$4,157.40 as contrasted with last year's \$2,814.50.

(2) Certain departments of this hospital be strengthened. On the basis of authoritative, professional information given us, some departments at Homer G. Phillips Hospital reflect serious weaknesses. An independent ad hoc committee of highly respected doctors has been requested by the Director of Health and Hospitals to study this situation. The findings of this committee should provide very helpful guidelines toward the essential strengthening of certain departments.

We urge that it be called to the attention of the Board of Alderman and the Civil Service Commission that an over-riding factor in this, as in other situations involving the Health and Hospital services in Saint Louis, is a compelling need to establish salary scales which are adequate to attract qualified professional and technical personnel for key positions in a highly competitive field.

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CITY EMPLOYEES

The establishment of a City employees retirement system in 1960 was made possible by the passage of an enabling act by the Missouri Legislature in 1959. This enabling act was a portion of the State Legislative Program supported by the City administration in that year.

The City's establishment of a retirement system fulfilled a moral responsibility to Saint Louis' municipal employees who are entitled to a secure retirement after devoting decades of service to the City. As a result, the City is now able to retire elderly employees at a decent pension, while at the same time making it easier to recruit capable civil service employees who wish to make a career of municipal service.

On June 1, 1963, an Employee Problems Procedure was instituted for all employees with permanent status in the competitive classified service. The purpose of this procedure is to uncover, and where possible, to solve employee's complaints and grievances. The plan was adopted after extensive research on the procedures developed and used by other City, County, State and Federal agencies. To date, this new procedure has worked quite well and most complaints have been settled at their origin by the immediate supervisor and employee concerned.

Bi-weekly payrolls for all employees paid from City funds has been put into effect. This provides for standardization of all City payrolls, and savings are expected to result from this new procedure.

REBUILDING OF ST. LOUIS

St. Louis is in the midst of the greatest rebuilding that has ever taken place in the history of this 200-year-old City.

An amazing array of things had to be done before the boom could happen. It wouldn't have happened without them. And they wouldn't have happened if Raymond R. Tucker had not become Mayor of St. Louis in 1953.

Before there could be a boom, these were a few of the things that had to be done: The City had to be put in sound financial shape. Public improvements had to be made before private interests could be attracted to investments. The whole machinery of the urban renewal program had to be put into good running order. A new building code had to be passed. Bond issues had to be approved. Slums had to be stopped. Blight had to be stopped. And, this was most important, public confidence in St. Louis had to be restored and then this revival carried on until there was the new spirit of St. Louis whose effects are seen about you.

The spirit that directed the work was the often-expressed thought of the Mayor that the only reason all this was being done was to make St. Louis a better place for its people, a better place to live, a better place to work.

Without the rebuilding St. Louis could not have gone into a record high level of industrial and business activity. And without that it wouldn't be the City that St. Louisans need.

There are many facets to the program but of particular interest are:

Housing---The aim of the City administration is to provide decent homes in a decent environment. Housing of all kinds has been built, public housing, low cost housing, middle class housing and luxury apartments. It is scattered from the riverfront to the western boundaries.

The worst of the slum housing had to be torn down. That which was starting to slip is being saved through neighborhood rehabilitation. That which might be endangered by possible blight is being conserved.

Urban Renewal---This has enabled the City to clear out the very worst areas and make them possible for large scale redevelopment. No other approach was possible in light of the financial facts of life.

The Riverfront: Here are clustered the glamour projects of the Gateway to the West Arch, the Civic Stadium and its related projects and the Mansion House Development. It is among the outstanding examples in the nation where public and private interests have joined in such a tremendous rebuilding.

The Downtown: So many people see so many new building projects in downtown St. Louis that its revival speaks for itself. There was a hole in the ground at one corner for nearly 30 years before St. Louis' boom put a motel there.

The Neighborhoods: Just as important as the glamorous new buildings are the work that has been done by the partnership of the City and private owners in restoring some of the older residential and

business sections. There are more and more projects on the neighborhood level in the planning of the City administration.

On the following pages are points of information on some of the programs and projects involved.

PUBLIC HOUSING

The low rent housing program was established to eliminate slums and to provide families having low income with decent, safe and sanitary housing.

The Federal government makes an annual contribution for the sole purpose of retiring the bonded indebtedness of the St. Louis Housing Authority for the construction of public housing. However, there is no Federal contribution for the operation of public housing once it is completed. All operating expenditures must be derived from income.

The property owned by the St. Louis Housing Authority is exempt from real estate taxes. However, the Authority pays a sum in lieu of taxes in the amount of 10% of the shelter rent. These payments have been higher than the taxes collected in the same area when these areas were occupied by slum dwellings. In addition, the cost of City services to the housing project areas is less today than it was prior to the time of their construction.

Today, there are 6862 family units in the St. Louis public housing projects. Since 1961, a total of 224 family units for senior citizens have been constructed, 112 at the Vaughan Project, and 112 at the Webbe

Project. The breakdown of public housing available is as follows:

| <u>PROJECT</u> | <u>FAMILY UNITS</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Vaughan | 655, plus 112 for senior citizens |
| Darst | 655 |
| Webbe | 468, plus 112 for senior citizens |
| Carr Square Village | 658 |
| Clinton-Peabody | 657 |
| Cochran | 703 |
| Pruitt | 1717 |
| Igoe | 1125 |

It would be unrealistic to expect that providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for low income families would automatically solve all of the problems which some of these families have. However, public housing does provide an environment in which these problems can be more readily solved, whereas slums breed disease and crime and frustrate community efforts to attack these problems.

URBAN RENEWAL

When the present City Administration took office in 1953, the voters of St. Louis had just rejected a bond issue which would have made possible the City's first urban redevelopment project. With Mayor Tucker's support the \$1,500,000 bond issue was resubmitted to the voters and approved by them on September 29, 1953.

It was this bond issue which made possible the Plaza Apartments which are now completed. This development includes

six 13-story apartment buildings containing 1,090 units. As a part of this Plaza redevelopment, the City acquired three blocks from 15th Street to 18th Street, and between Market and Chestnut. The development of these blocks has given the City a continuous park from 12th Street to 20th Street.

The 1955 Bond Issue included an item of \$10 million which has made possible the redevelopment of the 454-acre Mill Creek Valley area and the 220-acre Kosciusko area. The Mill Creek redevelopment area is residential, commercial and industrial, while the Kosciusko project is entirely commercial and industrial. As of January, 1965, \$5 million in Bond Issue funds had been expended in Mill Creek, and \$4 million in Kosciusko.

MILL CREEK VALLEY

Land acquisition, relocation, and demolition in the Mill Creek Valley project have been completed except for special cases, these resulting in changes of plans on the part of owners of existing structures. Work already in place includes street lighting, streets, alleys, sidewalks, sewers, traffic control, fire and police alarm systems, and the water system.

Land disposition in Mill Creek is about 96% complete, with virtually all of the 299 acres earmarked for conveyance either already conveyed, under purchase contract, or under negotiation.

The St. Louis Redevelopment Corporation has accepted con-

veyance of 98.5 acres in Mill Creek, this being 100% of all land to be purchased under the terms of the industrial-commercial contract.

Construction investment over this 98.5 acres now totals \$15, 419, 000.

To date, the Corporation has invested \$3, 462, 191 in land. All 12.5 acres of residential land, for which the Corporation contracted, has been purchased and developed.

The University Heights Village Corporation has purchased 58 acres of the 66.5 acres under contract for residential development. Its 120-unit Laclede Park Apartment development has been in virtually full occupancy for more than two years. Total investment to date by this Corporation is \$6, 233, 113.

The Land Clearance Authority acquired, cleared, and conveyed a total of 61 acres to the Missouri State Highway Department for portions of the Daniel Boone Expressway and the North-South Distributor.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters purchased 5.5 acres from the Land Clearance Authority and 3.5 acres from other owners. The Union now constructing a \$20 million Council Plaza retirement center and office complex.

The Grand Tower Apartments, containing 264 units, have been completed. The Grand Forest Apartments, a 132-unit low-rise development is also complete. The St. Louis Redevelopment Corporation's investment in residential development totals \$7, 799, 953. The Corporation's total investment to date, for land and construction, amounts to \$18, 881, 191.

Construction is now underway on the first phase of the FHA Townhouse development, which is to total 653 units. Of the 285 units now being built for immediate occupancy, six units will be occupied by small shops.

St. Louis University's campus expansion program in Mill Creek is well along. Investment in land and construction to date amounts to \$9,843,364.

In addition to these developments, new private construction on land conveyed directly to developers by the Land Clearance Authority, for commercial and industrial utilization, now represents an investment of \$7,988,553.

Total private investment in Mill Creek for land, new facilities, and rehabilitation, exceeds \$49 million. This does not include the investments in equipment, furnishings, and inventory, which is difficult to obtain and to estimate. Neither does this total include State Highway construction or site improvements.

KOSCIUSKO URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

In the Kosciusko project, land acquisition, relocation and demolition have been completed except for several special cases. Work in place includes streets, sidewalks, alleys, street lighting, sewers, traffic control, fire and police alarms, and the water system.

Conveyance of land in the Kosciusko project for industrial use is 46% completed, with only 36.5 acres of the total 128 completely uncommitted.

In the industrial area, developments completed or underway entail a total investment in land and construction of \$6,130,625. Of the 25 acres available for commercial redevelopment, 11 acres, or 49% are reserved or under purchase contract. This represents a total investment in land and improvements of \$1,822,762.

The 1.5 acres earmarked for public and semi-public use have been purchased. Total investment in land and improvements total \$401,236.

Total investment, to date, in land and improvements is \$8,354,623.

OTHER PROJECTS

In 1964, the City of St. Louis also made the following commitments: authorized contracts with the Land Clearance Authority for the \$39 million West End Renewal Project; and \$4 million for land facilities in the Downtown Stadium area.

Private industry and individuals are also contributing to this exciting renewal in St. Louis. As will be noted later, home owners in various rehabilitation areas have spent millions of dollars improving their property. The Civic Center Redevelopment Corporation has begun construction on its \$89 million downtown Sports Stadium complex, including the Stadium and four parking garages. This Corporation is also constructing the \$12 million Mayfair Riverfront Inn. The \$45 million Mansion House development is now under construction,

This will overlook the \$30 million Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, featuring the Gateway Arch.

St. Louis' public housing and urban renewal programs are beneficial to every St. Louis resident. Slums are expensive to maintain. They consume more City funds for municipal services such as fire and police protection and health and welfare services than they contribute in taxes. This difference must be paid by the City's other taxpayers until these slums are eliminated. The City's urban renewal program is a bargain for St. Louis taxpayers because every City dollar expended is matched by two Federal dollars and more than ten dollars in private investment.

Here in St. Louis, urban renewal building and development is putting about one million dollars per month in the pockets of workmen on construction projects. A total of \$86 million has been designated for construction and site improvements in renewal areas. Research shows that approximately one-fourth to one-third, or about \$23 to \$28 million of this total of \$86 million will be paid in wages to persons working on new urban construction, redevelopment, and site improvement. These salaries will in turn help in the economic growth of the community and put approximately \$250, 000 into the City treasury in the form of earnings tax.

A recent report shows that the Land Clearance Authority realized approximately \$3 million in 1964 on property sold which had been cleared for redevelopment. Expenditures by the Authority for

slum property during the year of 1964 totaled about \$1,700,000.

The 1964 figure of \$124 million for City building permits shows a distinctive upward trend from the 1963 permits which totaled \$67 million. It is noteworthy that \$77,300,000 of this amount was designated for urban renewal in 1964, this far exceeding the overall total of \$67 million for building in 1963.

The entire public and private program constitutes a billion dollar effort. St. Louis is now doing things which other cities are only talking about doing, things aimed at making our City a better place in which to live, work and play.

NEIGHBORHOOD REHABILITATION

The City Administration under the leadership of Mayor Tucker began its local neighborhood rehabilitation program in 1954, the essential feature of which is that it involves cooperation by the City and individual property owners and residents. This approach which St. Louis pioneered is now being copied by other American cities.

The 1955 Bond Issue included \$4 million for neighborhood rehabilitation. In 1953, 1,020 City blocks were found to need rehabilitation. In January, 1965, rehabilitation had been completed or was underway in fifteen neighborhoods, covering 602 City blocks, containing 46,000 dwelling units and approximately 119,000 persons. Eight of these neighborhoods were improved with Neighborhood Rehabilitation funds, of the

1955 Bond Issue. These include the West End, Fountain Park, Compton-Eads, Shaw-North, Shaw-South, Fairgrounds-North, Fairgrounds-South, and Pontiac-Central areas.

Four neighborhood projects started before passage of the 1955 Bond Issue were rehabilitated with money from the general Municipal budget. These are the Cherokee, Pontiac, Gravois, and Hyde Park neighborhoods.

Three additional areas are in process of improvements, the Funds coming from Proposition 1 of the 1962 Bond Issue. These are the Hyde Park-South, Beaumont and McKinley areas.

\$3,800,000 of the \$4 million voted for rehabilitation has been appropriated for various improvement projects. Approximately \$1,646,000 has been spent on new and improved park facilities, \$1,312,000 for new street lights, and \$306,000 on street improvements. An additional \$511,000 has been spent on salaries for personnel to carry out the program to improve housing standards in these areas.

A proposed ordinance has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$200,000 in 1955 Bond funds, and \$270,000 from the 1962 Bond Issue for public improvements in the Beaumont, McKinley, Hyde Park-South and Pontiac-Central areas.

These figures, however, do not tell the entire story. An additional \$3,500,000 from other Bond Issue propositions, both 1955 and prior years, the general municipal budget and the Urban Neighborhood rehabilitation fund have been spent on parks, street repairs, street

lights, tree trimming, and inspections.

New park facilities installed, or under construction, with 1955 neighborhood rehabilitation funds include:

The Taylor-Cook Playground in Fountain Park;

The former Visitation Academy site in the West End;

The park installation at Lynch and Wisconsin in Pontiac-Central;

Two parklets in Hyde Park-South; and

A small parklet at Warne and North Florissant in Fairgrounds Park.

Fountain Park in the Fountain Park Neighborhood has been improved.

In addition, four park facilities were refurbished and modernized with funds from the Urban Neighborhood Rehabilitation Fund. Two of these, Benton Park and Carnegi Playgrounds, are in the Cherokee neighborhood, while Hyde Park and Windsor Playgrounds are in the Hyde Park Area.

Other park improvements in Rehabilitation neighborhoods from other Bond Issue propositions include Russell Playground and Catalpa Park in the West End, and improvements to Robert Terry Park in the Compton-Eads neighborhood.

Installation of approximately 100 miles of new street lights has been completed, or is underway, in the Fountain Park, West End, Compton-Eads, Fairgrounds, Shaw, Pontiac-Central and Hyde Park-South neighborhoods. Included in this figure are the street lighting installations in the Compton-Eads, McKinley and Beaumont neighbor-

hoods, which is coming from the 1962 Bond Issue.

In 1963, a significant event was the passage of the Non-residential Standards Ordinance. This provides that standards for maintenance should be applied to commercial buildings, as well as to housing.

These buildings are just as much a part of the neighborhood as residential properties and can be a blighting influence as well. If rehabilitation is to be successful, in an area, all premises should be brought up to standards. In commercial and shopping areas, buildings which are allowed to deteriorate become a blighting influence and cause such areas to decline.

CONSTRUCTION TOTALS

Since 1953, there have been 90,371 permits issued for construction in St. Louis. This total construction has amounted to an estimated \$770,554,719.

From 1953 through 1964, there have been 38,152 permits issued for new construction of all types. This new construction has amounted to an estimated \$631,796,524 in new buildings for St. Louis.

From 1953 through 1964, there have been 52,219 permits issued for alterations. These alterations have amounted to an estimated \$138,758,195 in improvements.

From 1953 through 1964, there have been permits issued for the construction of 19,444 new family units.

For building activity in St. Louis, 1964 was a record high year. New construction, for example, amounted to an estimated \$112,509,408, topping the previous all-time high of \$72,384,884 set in 1959. Total construction in St. Louis in 1964 also set an all-time record high, an estimated \$124,012,424 topping the previous high of \$86,985,489 set in 1959.

Since 1960, there has been a steady increase in the construction of new family units. This construction doubled in 1964 over 1963, with 3,051 new units to 1,519 new units, respectively. Since 1960, there has been a steady decline in the number of units being wrecked and last year all causes led to demolition of but 997 units while 3051 new units were being built.

ZONING

Mayor Tucker has consistently supported the recommendations of the City Plan Commission in regard to approving or vetoing proposed zoning changes. He has firmly opposed "spot zoning."

He has supported strengthening the Plan Commission and its staff so that it is able to make the necessary studies, surveys and recommendations based on sound land use which are so important to the industrial, commercial and residential development of the community.

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